

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, crops, livestock,
animal products

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

HOW PUBLISHED Daily, semiweekly, thrice-weekly newspapers

DATE DIST. 30 Oct 1952

WHERE
PUBLISHED **Moscow**

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE
PUBLISHED 16 - 18 Sep 1952

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

USSR COTTON GROWERS VIEW PAST AND FUTURE FIVE-YEAR PLANS;
POTATOES BEING DUG RELUCTANTLY

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

In 1934, the cotton harvest totaled 12 million quintals; in 1936, it totaled 24 million quintals.

In recent years, together with expansion of the irrigated cotton-growing area, a new unirrigated cotton-growing base has been created. Cotton is now grown on extensive areas in kolkhoses and sovkhoses of the RSFSR, Ukraine, and Moldavia. It is grown farther north in the USSR than anywhere else in the world.

During the postwar Five-Year Plan, the area sown to cotton increased 91 percent and surpassed the prewar area in both the irrigated and unirrigated regions. The gross harvest of raw cotton in 1950 exceeded the level set in the plan for this year by 650,000 metric tons. The USSR now produces more cotton than Pakistan, India, and Egypt combined.

While expansion of the cotton-growing area during the Fifth Five-Year Plan is to be carried out mainly in kolkhoses, the total area sown to cotton in sovkhoses is to be twice as great by the end of 1955 as it was in 1950; in the new regions, it is to have increased six times over 1950.

Together with a general rise in mechanization of cotton-growing operations and higher quality of tractor work during the new Five-Year Plan, special attention will be paid to speeding up basic operations. For example, winter fallow will be plowed within 20-25 days instead of the present 40-50 days, sowing in the irrigated regions within 6-7 days instead of 35-40 days, cultivation together with application of fertilizers and cutting of furrows within 10-12 days, artificial removal of leaves within 8-10 days, and mechanized harvesting within 25-30 days.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION <u>CONFIDENTIAL</u>											
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION						
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI							

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

During the new plan period, 50 new schools are to be organized in connection with doubling the enrollment in schools and other educational institutions of the Ministry of Cotton Growing USSR.

When the irrigation systems in the Main Turkmen, Southern Ukrainian, and Northern Crimean canal zones have been completed, it is foreseen that 3 million additional metric tons of cotton can be produced annually on these new irrigated lands.(1)

In 1952, the potato growers of the country worked conscientiously. In most kolkhozes, a rather good (not bad) crop has been grown. Harvesting has begun but, in the country as a whole, digging is developing very slowly. Though erroneous, the tradition of letting potatoes grow in September so as to increase their size is expressing itself through this delay in harvesting the crop.(2)

The fiber flax harvest is approaching completion in kolkhozes of the country. Kolkhozes of Kirovskaya, Gor'kovskaya, and several other oblasts are harvesting the last hectares.(3)

Lithuanian SSR

In the republic, 127 MTS and five mechanized improvement stations have been created. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the number of MTS and mechanized improvement stations is to be increased. There are dozens of kolkhoz electric power stations in the republic. During the new plan period, at least 60 new stations are to be built.(4)

Ukrainian SSR

In 1951, 42 percent of the entire area sown to winter crops in sovkhoses of Khar'kovskaya Oblast was sown to winter wheat. This proportion represents an 18-percent increase over 1950; in 1952, the proportion will be 22.2 percent greater than in 1950.

In 1951, sovkhoses of the oblast harvested almost 50 percent more grain than in 1950. In 1952, the harvest was again greater than in 1951. All sovkhoses have fulfilled the 1952 plan for delivery of grain to the state.

In 1951, increases in the number of head of livestock in sovkhoses of the oblast were as follows: cattle, 20.5 percent; hogs 39.5 percent; sheep and goats, almost 29 percent; horses, 19 percent; and fowl and bees, 11 percent.

In 1951, sovkhoses of the oblast increased deliveries to the state as follows: grain, 24.5 percent; meat, 26.6 percent; dairy products in terms of milk, 61.9 percent; wool, 44.9 percent; and eggs, 73.8 percent.(5)

RSFSR

It was announced at the Cherkesskaya Oblast party conference that the sown area in kolkhozes of the oblast had increased and that grain crop yield had risen 43 percent above the prewar level. New crops introduced in kolkhozes were rice, coriander, and Indian mallow. There are serious deficiencies in the development of collectivized livestock. Many kolkhozes have thus far not fulfilled the plans for milk production and wool clip.(6)

In Omskaya Oblast, sovkhos experience over many years has proven the advantage of early winter fallow over late. Other conditions being equal, the harvest obtained by sovkhoses from winter fallow plowed in early September has often been 50 percent greater than from winter fallow plowed in October.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

In mid-September 1952, conditions are most favorable for timely preparation of the soil to be sown next spring. Many sovkhoses finished harvesting by the end of August, whereupon all tractors occupied with the grain harvest should have been directed to plowing winter fallow. While some sovkhoses are successfully carrying out this task, most of them are proceeding very slowly with this important work; some have not yet plowed a single hectare.(7)

In Orlovskaya Oblast, grasses are better but fodder procurement is proceeding more slowly in 1952 than in 1951. As of 10 September, the plan for storage of coarse fodder had been fulfilled only 31 percent as compared with 42 percent in 1951. The plan for hay and ensilage procurement had been fulfilled only slightly more than 66 percent. Stacking of straw and chaff had hardly begun. MTS and other specialized stations had fulfilled the plan for ensilage storage 33 percent and that for hay mowing, less than 33 percent; they had removed straw from 120,000 hectares instead of the planned 425,000 hectares.(2)

Potatoes are a leading agricultural crop in Ryazan'skaya Oblast. The struggle to harvest them in September is a struggle against losses of many quintals in each kolkhoz. However, as in previous years, many kolkhozes and even rayons of the oblast are delaying potato digging until November.

As of 15 September, the plan for potato digging had been fulfilled only 7 percent. In other words, mass harvesting of potatoes has not yet begun in Ryazan'skaya Oblast.(8)

At present, 233 kolkhozes in Ryazan'skaya Oblast have electric power. Most MTS have also been electrified. Total capacity of the 96 kolkhoz and inter-kolkhoz electric power plants in the oblast is several thousand kilowatts.(9)

More than 20 rayons of Tatarskaya ASSR have fulfilled the plan for grain delivery to the State. At present, kolkhozes of the republic are digging potatoes and plowing winter fallow.(6)

In some areas of Tyumenskaya Oblast, the grain and legume harvest was being successfully concluded by 17 September and deliveries of grain to the state were going forward at a rapid pace.

As of 10 September, the plan for plowing of winter fallow in kolkhozes of the oblast had been fulfilled 18 percent. Application of local and mineral fertilizers to the fields prior to plowing was proceeding badly, although reserves, especially of local fertilizers, are enormous. Haulage of local fertilizers onto the fields which will produce next year's harvest is completely unorganized.(2)

Every day, the number of kolkhozes and rayons which have fulfilled the plan for delivery of grain to the state is increasing in Vladimirskaia Oblast.

In Bryanskaya Oblast, five rayons have fulfilled the delivery plan; all sovkhoses of the oblast have fulfilled the plan.(10)

Uzbek SSR

After 2 weeks of harvesting, a large part of the cotton crop has been gathered in Surkhan-Dar'inskaya Oblast.(9)

Harvesting of peanuts has begun in Uzbek SSR. Many kolkhozes have grown a good crop of the valuable oil-bearing crop. Kolkhozes are expecting to obtain up to 30 quintals of nuts per hectare, twice as many as planned. Large seed funds being created by kolkhozes of the republic will permit them to double the area sown to peanuts in 1953.(8)

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Tadzhik SSR

The cotton harvest in the republic is very promising. Selective picking has begun.(11)

SOURCES

1. Sovetskoye Khlopkovodstvo, 17 Sep 52
2. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 17 Sep 52
3. Izvestiya, 18 Sep 52
4. Ibid., 16 Sep 52
5. Sovkhoznaya Gazeta, 18 Sep 52
6. Pravda, 17 Sep 52
7. Sovkhoznaya Gazeta, 16 Sep 52
8. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 18 Sep 52
9. Ibid., 16 Sep 52
10. Pravda, 18 Sep 52
11. Izvestiya, 17 Sep 52

- E N D -

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL